WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1898.

THREE CENTS.

DREYFUS

Picquart Admits He Was Condemned for Another's Crime.

DISCLOSED AT ZOLA'S TRIAL

The Colouel Had Just Been Insulted The Most Dramatic Day of All-The Lie Passes and a Duel to Follow-Billot, Minister of War, May Resign.

(Special cable-Copyrighted.) Paris, Feb. 12.-The point reached tonight in the trial of M. Zela is a para-

It is generally admitted that the defendant has proved his case, yet he will

Even a majority of his enemies have been convinced, as much by the silence of the army authorities when question- out the agitation during the past guilty upon evidence secretly submitted | fully justified by his revelation, which

It is admitted that this is utterly il- ident to check his words. legal, yet public opinion is still so rage upon the first principles of justice the resentment against M. Zola for denouncing the authorities, who are guil-

ty, is scarcely lessened. The incidents of the trial should not distract attention from the astounding crisis which has seized the public mind of France, and which portends evils and calamities that none can estimate. The hald truth is this: It is openly admitted to-day that the prisoner on the Isie du Diable was illegally condemned, and that the government had full knowledge of the fact. The people now believe it, yet the French government and a majority of the French people are opposing every obstacle in their

power to righting that great wrong. It may be admitted that there have been some expressions of sympathy during the past day or two with the man who dared to accuse the high autherities of the French army who were the authors of the outrage, but this change in public sentiment is confined to a small class, and the great revulsion of feeling which was expected is entirely lacking.

One reason, and an important one, Is the prostitution of the French press. Its venality goes so far as shameless distortion and suppression of the truth in regard to the actual proceedings in the court. Testimony tending to substantiate M. Zola's charges has been systematically omitted, discredited misrepresented by a majority of the newspapers of Paris. Perhaps the common people are not so much to blame in these circumstances for persisting in their prejudices, although even the most garbled reports permit a being of intelligence to perceive that it is impossible to justify the condemnation of

Dreyfus. There is no doubt that the government bitterly regrets its prosecution of court of inquiry which considered his at Cambridge, have refused to continu the judges have striven to co-operate eep the Dreyfus case out of the proceedings, has not only been a failure, but has served to suggest even graver scandals than probably exist.

The manner in which M. Labori, who is a talented young lawyer, has taken advantage of this weakness of the prosecution has been a marvel to the bench and bar. Even antagonistic spectators have been unable to restrain their admiration of his dramatic turn of the enemy's weapons upon themselves. To-day's session was perhaps the most dramatic of the week, and posure of the infamy which has been committed and is now defended in the name of France. One witness exclaim- interruption. ed at the close of yesterday's session:

"Military justice is not civil justice." and it is safe to say that as a result of journalism by the French press. The called will not survive the nineteenth century, even in France.

Col. Picquart, under the spur of a gross insult from a brother officer, in

Cot Picquart assumed the witness stand at noon. He asserted that Zola went too far in accusing the members of the Esterbany court-martial of violating justice. The fault, he said, belonged to those who presented the case, the documents put in evidence being all favorable to the accused.

A member of the court-martial, Coi. Picquart, declared, had said that the case as presented, had made him (Picquart), and not Esterhazy, the real de-

M. Gonse, M. Henri, an advocate and M. Leblois, also ap advocate, were called to the witness stand and contradicted certain minor points of the testimony, which Col. Picquart gave ves-

terday. Calls Picquart a Liar.

M. Henri lost his temper in the course of his examination and cried; Ploquart is a liar.

Col. Picquart leaped to his feet and attempted to spring on M. Henri, but was prevented.

Col. Picquart made a heroic endeavor to appear caim, while M. Labori addressed the court saying: This is the second time this witness

has been insulting in this trial. I appeal to Col. Picquart to make a full revelation.

Colonel Picquart, his voice shaking with intense emotion, said: "You have seen these officers, Henri, Lauth and Gribelin, come here bringing odious charges against me without proofs, and finally denouncing me as a liar. I will tell you why. These are the men who manufactured the Esterhazy affair, as it today's (Saturday) Review laments:
"They also engineered with Major" It is impossible now to disguise

was they who forbade fresh inquiry into

nistake that had been made. "It is because I persisted in pursuing the inquiry that they have attacked my honor as a man and an officer. It is for this that tomorrow, perhaps, I shall be driven from the army, which I love."

Then there followed another scene, when M. Labori intimated that M. Henri's testimony was not true. Henri left the witness box and sprang toward the lawyer, shouting:

"I will not permit my word to be ques

M. Labori replied that he did not ques tion M. Henri's honor, but his version did not agree with that of his brother officers, and therefore he concluded that the witness was mistaken.

The court finally intervened and re fused to permit any further pursuit of this line of inquiry, which bore directly

upon the Dreyfus case. M. Demenge, who was the defendant's lawyer in the Dreyfus martial, was the next witness. As he had not spoken throughed as by the direct testimony of other two years there was intense interest in witnesses, that Dreyfus was found what he might say. This interest was he made in splite of the effort of the pres-

He affirmed first that Mathieu Dreystrongly perverted that the gross out- fus had followed his advice in denouncing Esterhazy and then had enis openly excused and defended, and countered obstacles which convinced the witness that the government was opposed to throwing light upon the affair and would combat a re-opening of the Dreyfus case, even although it was proved that his conviction was illegal. He, thereupon, advised Dreyfus family to postpone further proceedings until the present excitement subsided, because the false issue of the honor of the army had been raised and it would be impossible to obtain justice.

M. Labori asked the witness if Dray fus had been condemned legally. M Demonge replied:

"It is absolutely certain that he was communicated to me a statement by a nember of the Dreyfus court-martial I and my client were ignorant, was submitted to them."

As M. Demenge made this answer the president sat back in his chair in angry omfiture, and a great murmur area in the crowded court room while M. Labori waited a moment for the effect of

the witness' words to pass away,

Zola's Friends Heard. A large force of cavairy cleared the ests near the Palace of Justice when during the trial, but they contented themselves with the usual cries. The advocates of M. Zola were sufficiently the enemies' cry of "Long live the

There is no doubt that there will be a real duel between Col. Picquart and M. as soon as the former is released from alleged indiscretion last week.

of the war department a few days ago, MM. Zola and Labori have been ilmost exhausted by the strain of the week's trial, but are in excellent spirits. already been accomplished, irrespective of the result of the trial, and that time will bring their fullest justification led to some reform. It is regrettable even at the hands of the fickle, deceived French people. An interesting point of French judiciary methods proved valuable today. A juror was ill. There are six supplementary jurors who lister comprised by liself a melancholy ex- to the evidence the same as the regular jurors. One of them took the vacant place and the trial proceeded without

It is impossible to refrain from instancing a flagrant case of prostitution those revelations military justice, so- Petit Temps, a pony edition of the semi-official government organ, publishes tonight a full report of the evidence of MM. Bertillion and Jaures and one or two more unimportant witopen court, retold to-day in plainest nesses, but not a single word of the language how the highest authorities grave revelations in the testimony of of the army first tried to suppress his M. Demange, Col. Picquart, M. Henri evidence that another committed the and others appears in the paper. It is crime charged to Dreyfus, and when he scarcely surprising in these circumpersisted opposed and finally traduced stances that the blindfolded French public commit themselves to error and

> injustice. There was a short, sharp debate in the chamber of deputies today on an interpellation respecting the Dreyfus affair. Gen. Billot, Minister of War, demanded a postponement of the discussion until a verdict should be rendered in the Zola case. He continued

with great heat: "For the sixth time since November 1896, the Minister of War declares to the chamber that Dreyfus was judged and condemned justly by his peers, ever the madness of passion accomplishes a revision of the Dreyfus decision you can look elsewhere for a minister of war. Gen. Billot will not

remain in the ministry. By a vote of 478 to 72 the chamber de cided to postpone the debate on the interpellation until the Zola trial was

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.

The Ministry Beset by Doubts and Suspicions.

(Special cable Copyrighted.) London, Feb. 12.-The British public had hoped that the opening of parliament would illuminate the darkness enshrouding the political horizon. What scanty rays of light were shed you have already heard. The only people even partially satisfied are a portion of the government's opponents. The outery of the Tory press, which greeted the news of the Tallenwan surrender, was renewed on Wednesday, and

"It is impossible now to disguise the

Paty De Clam the previous affair. It fact that our diplomacy has lately sustained a series of humiliating checks the Dreyfus affair when in the course of It really seems as if Labouchere was my duty, by reason of fresh discoveries right when he declared that Lord Sal-in regard to Esterhazy. I revealed the isbury and he were the only two little

Englanders left." The news of the admiralty's coal corner in the far East and today's an ouncement of the Burma Railway concession have done something to mollify the rank and file of the Tory party, while the fact that Japan has intimated to China that she will not wait for the installment of the war inhas caused some hope that Great Britain is utilizing Japan in this fashion in order to compel Peking to reopen the loan negotiations, still the Tories are full of resentment at what they consider Lord Salisbury's betrav-

Th fact is that the situation is everywhere as grave as ever, and the mild attitude of the opposition leaders is only explicable by the rumor that Lord Salisbury has given the earl of Kimberly a confidential resume of the situation abroad and a statement of the preparations made for meeting all eventualities.

The West African question grows more difficult. It is certain the colonial secretary, Chamberlain, and Lord Salisbury are stubbornly and diametrically opposed on this point, the former being desirous of meeting France in the most uncompromising fashion. The condition of things now reached may be indicated by a remark credited to Sir Charles Dilke that If the Government does not retreat ignominiously from the position it has taken up in West Africa it will be extremely difficult to avert war with France. This is doubtless an exaggerated view of the situation, but it is equally doubtless that Lord Salisbury is skating on the thinnest ice with danger marked every. where.

A stern-wheel steamer destined for the Yukon was successfully launched at Queen's Ferry on Thursday. She is named the Research. She embodies the intentions and aspirations of what is probably the most capable and bestquipped party leaving England dur ing the coming season to seek fortune not legally condemned. There was in the Klondike. She draws two feet and six inches of water, with a speed of ten knots. She will carry stores for that a secret piece of evidence of which fifteen months, and the most elaborate mining outfits. She has a commodioudeckhouse, in which twenty-two men expect to pass the next winter comfortably. So confident of success are they that they have constructed a specially designed bullion tank for storing

the gold they say they are sure to find, A unique copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems in the original paper covers fetched 545 guineas at an Edinburgh sale on Monday. The edithe session ended. The crowds were tion was one of 600 published in 1776 at the greatest that have yet assembled three shillings. Burns's profit on the transaction amounted to £20.

More than usual interest has been taken in this year's preparation for the nerous and their cry, 'Long live the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, Camrepublic," being in contradistinction to bridge starting early. Their energies were bent to a vigorous effort to stem the tide of misfortune. For a time everything promised well under the coaching of Fletcher, one of the best Henri, growing out of today's incident, modern Oxonian oarsmen. Now dissension has broken out in the crew, and the technical arrest in which he has Bell and Howell, the only two old blues been held pending a decision of the left, and perhaps the strongest oars in the boat. Coach Lehmann presided M. Henri succeeded Col. Picquart as at the captain's meeting yesterday. the head of the secret service division Ward, captain of the Cambridge boat. complained of Bell's and Howell's refusal, and inducing a member of their college to refuse to row. Howell denied the charge, and Lehmann at-Both feel that their real object has tempted, without success, to smooth over the difficulties. A few years back the angry discontent in the university to find a place like Cambridge displaying the unsportsmanlike spirit which has lately been too prominent in all branches of athletics in this country.

THE LONDON TIMES'S FOLLY Its Lack of Discretion Blocks the

Chinese Lean. New York, Feb. 12.-"Lord Salisbury as became an astute diplomatist, talked light heartedly to the House of Lords this week of what he called the curious Talienwan legend," says the Indon correspondent of the New York Evening Post, "The fact is, however," con tinues the correspondent, "that this question of making Tallenwan a treaty port has been a matter of the gravest nternational difficulty during the past few weeks. The British loan to Chin would have gone through, Russia would have been effectually checkmated in her designs to shut the trade of the rest of the world out of Manchuria, but for the indiscreet impulsiveness, to use a mild word, of the Times newspaper. "The facts, which reached me from inquestionable sources, are that when Lord Salisbury realized that Russia's hold on Port Arthur would mean the ultimate shutting of the door against British and all other enterprise except Russia, in North China, and when China asked for a loan, he informed the Chinese council in strict secrecy through Sir Claude Macdonald that England would require as one condition the opening of Tallenwan as a treaty port, thereby forever preventing Russia from shutting the trade of the world out of the Liaotung peninsula. That was on January 15. On January 16, by some strange means, some suggest through the Chinese embassy here, which is quite equal to this kind of thing, the items of the proposed deal reached the Times and one other London journal. This other journal, realizing that if it were published Russia at once would cerce China into refusal, took the iten to the foreign office, and yielding to earnest solicitation, on the grounds of national interests, withheld the news from the public. The Times, on the other hand, sublished it as a telegram from Pekin, with the result that Russia at once bullied China into a refusal.

"Lord Salisbury, feeling that he could

not go to war to force a loan on China, had to accept the refusal, and England lost what would have been a trump

ard in the strenuous game now pro

ceeding between London and St. Pe-tersburg. Then, to make matters worse, the Times came out with a sec-

ond telegram, that the Talienwan con-dition had been withdrawn, thus set-ting English public opinion angrily

buzzing round the government's ears for weakly yielding to Russia, though the Times itself, no doubt unwittingly, had been the real cause of England's

"Of course, the government was fu-

rious with the Times, which, to cover up its action, published a later message from Pekin, with the astounding explanation that Chinese diplomatists do not understand the necessity for secrecy in such matters. To-day's news suggests that Lord Fallsbury is meeting with more success in his other moves in China. The permission secured from the Chinese council for an extension of the Burmese Railway into Yuman is a great point gained for British trade and for free commerce generally, and is gained in some way at the expense of France, who long has

the expense of France, who long has wished to tap southern China through Tonquin. In official quarters to-day there is, moreover, talk of the British loan to China going through, after all, on British conditions.
"All this, however, leaves English public opin on profoundly nervous over the fact that Russia, Germany and France have secured new and definite footbolds in China, which may at any

ment be developed into occupations ultimately becoming annexations, with as effectual a ringed fence of tariffs against the rest of the world as France has creeted in Madagasear. All England has secured is Russian and German pledges to keep open ports, experience in Madaguscar and man pledges to keep open ports, but experience in Madaguncar and else-where shows that pledges of this kind are not seen. ten on when amexation ensues. England will not fight without grave provocation. Indeed, she has not the 200,000 men necessary to make are not worth the paper they are writone men necessary to make an effect-ual display of force. How, then, can she checkmate the Russian, German and French selfish game of grab, and keep China open for the commerce of

YALE MEN APPLAUD ZOLA.

Postpones a Demonstration of

Enthusiastic Students. New Haven, Feb. 12-Yale boys were cheated out of their pet plan of holding a gigantic Zela demonstration this afternoon. All the morning was spent by the seniors who room in Vanderbilt Hall in preparing transparencies labelled "Viva Zola" and other expressions of enthu-siasm for the French novelist and re-former. Some of the transpariencies contained red-hot epithets against Major Esterhazy and others eulogized Drey-

The march was to start at 2 o'clock but a heavy rain was falling, and the idea was given up till Monday, when, it was stated, it will surely take place. The seniors, after parading Green and St. John streets, will pause in front of the French Catholic Church, where an address will be delivered, extolling Zola.

OUTPOURINGS OF KLONDIKE.

ise Profits Anticipated From the Spring Gleanings.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 12.-The steame Oregon arrived from Skaguay last evening, bringing news from Dawson of January 2. It brought down a par-ty of six, who had with them about \$30,000.

A. D. Nash, one of the party, said:
"There are plenty of supplies in Dawson to last until the enening of spring.
"The latest strike was made on Rosebud Creek, which flows into the Yukon, six miles above Sixty Mile Creek,
Lestimate the spring dear the will be

I estimate the spring clean-up will be between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000." Gen. Merriam and one hundred tons Government relief supplies will go on the Oregon Monday.

HOISTED HIS DEATH SIGNAL. Pathetic Incident Aboard Ship Off Brunswick, Ga.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 12.-A singular incident accompanied the fatal fall into the sea from an outlying vessel here this morning. Just three minutes before Alvin Duelus met his death he was told to "set the flag." Being a man, he left it hanging at half.
The captain noticed the mistake

the mast, adding, "There is nobody dead on board this ship." The young sallor said, "Aye, aye, sir," but saw he was needed at th chor and said he would raise the flag as soon as he got through. But he never finished. He lost his life while at work on the anchor The captain of the ship said it was

and told him to put the flag on top of

the first time that he ever knew a man announce his own death, the raising of the flag being equivalent to that. IN HONOR OF THE FLAG.

National Associations Elects Officers and Adopts Resolutions.

New York, Feb. 12-The American National Flag Association, which has for its object the preservation of the national colors, and the prevention of their use for advertising purposes, met today in the city hall

A motion was adopted in favor of mak-ing it a misdeameanor to destroy or in any way mutilate the national colors or the coat of arms of America. A resolution for preventing the use of

the flag for political purposes during ampaign was defeated

The following officers of the associa-ion were elected:

President, Col. Ralph E. Prime; first vice president, Gen. O. O. Howard; second vice president, Col. Fred D. Grant; secretary, Gen. Thomas Wilson; assistant secretary, Col. E. H. Hall, and treasurer, Major J. Langdon Ward.

TROOPS SAIL FOR SKAGUAY.

Departure of the Klondike Relie

Expedition From Seattle. Seattle, Wash., Feb. 12.- The ship Luille, under convoy of the tug Sea Lion. departed for Skaguay tonight. This ves sel was chartered by the Government to carry troops and provisions, constitut-ing the Yukon-Kjondike relief expedition. There were 110 pack mules, 130 experienced Government packers, and detachment of regulars, under the com-mand of two officers.

mand of two officers.

The dredger Pauline Warner and the teamer Alpha sailed tonight with wenty-one men, hailing from New York city. Their destination is southeastern

TANNER'S VOICE FOR CUBA

The Governor of Illinois Echoes the Country's Sentiment.

Springfield, Ills. Feb. 12 -Gov. Tay ner issued a proclamation yesterday askng aid for starving Cubans. He concludes by saying: "It is time to end the war by recogniz-

ng the Cuban Republic and insisting that the freedom and independence of the Cuban people shall be respected Coal! Coal! Coal!

st. nw.; 'phone 620; or dealers generally. IVY BUSINESS COLLEGE-Sth and K. None better; \$25 a year; day or night.

\$5.25 per 2,240, delivered, Gayton stove.

Thrilling Experience of the Veendam's Passengers.

THE ST. LOUIS JUST IN TIME

A Derelict Disables the Holland-American Liner and She Begins to Make Water Rapidly-Cool Conduct of the Captain Saves Set on Fire and Ahandoned.

New York, Feb. 12.-The steamship Veendam, of the Holland-American Line, bound from Rotterdam for New York, stove a hole in her bott-- last omlitted. York, stove a hole in her bott—last
Sunday either with her own shaft or by
hitting a submerged derelict. After a
terrific tussle with the pumps, in spite

omtited.

"The commonwealth has not made out a case," said Counsel Lenaban, for the defense, "but we have decided that, as the side of the deputies has never of which the water that poured into her kept gaining on the workers and when she was within, at the most, five plete justification.

"Two hundred witnesses will be call ossed by a tempest, the passengers and crew, 212 in number, were transferred in safety, not a soul lost, or hurt in the slightest.

The Veendam's captain, the last man to leave his ship, piled high in her cabin the chairs and tables and other furniture, and throwing keresene oil over the mass, fired the ship. The St Louis sailed off just at the gray dawn of last Monday, leaving the doomed ship almost on her beam ends with smoke urling up from her hatchways and sheets of flame licking eagerly what ittle woodwork there was left to burn.

The St. Louis got here early this did. orning. She signaled the observer at Sandy Hook that she had aboard the eendam's passengers and crew. He ent the news to New York. The Veendam was not due until Tuesday and the arrival of her passengers three days ahead of time and the news that she had been wrecked was so astonishing combination that her agents could not believe the report at first.

The Veendam was a nine-day boat, chind the times as an Atlantic liner, but in her day, when she was known as the Bairic and was one of the White Star fleet, she was one of the finest boats that floated. She was the best ssenger steamer that the Holland-American Line had

She left Hotterdam on February 3 he had nine cabin passengers. They tere Dr. and Mrs. Galowitz, M. Kaneyn, and Miss Mary Arlinger, in the irst cabin, and Mr. Kronwell and Miss Bertha von Fekete, of Budapest; Mr. Frank Lohman, of Boston; Mrs. Fanny Golub, and William Bieling, in the se-cend. She had also 118 steerage passengers. She was three days out from Rotterdam on Sunday last, and was about 600 miles due west from Lands End, England. The sea was rough from recent gales and the Vendam pitched and rolled as she ploughed her way westward. It was half past 5 o'clock in the evening, and dusk had just begun to settle over the ocean. The ship's lights were run up. For half an hour before this the officers had noticed bits of floating wreckage. wrecked. Suddenly the ship ed to tilt up forward. The same instant there was a fearful crash aft would be too late for them to take ad-Then there was another and ilence for an instant, followed a noment later by the roar and hiss of scaping steam from the exhaust pipes.

This is what the passengers heard.

Pown in the engine room, when the smash came, the steady kerchug of the engines gave way to a whirr and a are, unless Senator Chandler can be prebuzz of deafening magnitude. T had broken and the engines, with full head of steam and no steadying strain leaped ahead. The engineers opened the safety valves. But above the roar of the escaping steam they could hear the splash and spurt of water in the after part of the ship. They knew the boat was aleak, but did not for an in-

stant suspect how badly. An investigation was set on foot instricken way, were calmed by the slow ing down of the ship and the assurance of the officers that there was not any thing wrong. The engineers, headed by the chief, made their way down to the shaft tunnel and tried to enter it. They were swept back by a rush of water. Again and again they dived at the opening, but gave up the attempt eventually. The water in the afterompartment became ankle-deep, then o-deep, then waist-deep. The par-on biwen the after-compayment and the compartment next forward strained and burst out with the mighty

The pumps were set to work, but the water gained a foot in an hour. The steamship settled aft perceptibly. The passengers began to realize the dan-ger. The women in the steerage set up a wailing, the children cried, and some of the men screened. The orbit reas f the men screamed. ingers shared in the fright. The captain had his hands full directing th men under him and putting the steer-age passengers at work. He called the passengers around him now and told them that the ship had met with an acdent-and that she was leaking.
"Now," he said, "if you people will
reasonable and calm and stop your

noise I will guarantee that I'll get you into port or land you aboard so er vessel safely. If you don't er vessel safely. If you don't I won't guarantee anything, and everyone of us will go to the bottom. This is not the captain's exact lang

age, but is in substance what he The men at the pumps puffed strained. The steampumps sent their huge volumes of water. Still, incl by inch, the water in the hold gained by inch, the water in the hold gained, A second hour pased. The engineers reported that the water had gained another foot, and the hole had enlarged "The water will be up to the fires in a few minutes," reported the engineers. The donkey engine was started, in orde to be ready to run the pumps when that should happen. The water had broken through the second bulkhead, and now there were three compartments flooded, and it was only a question of a few minutes when the sea would have com-plete possession of the engine room, the coal bunkers, and the fire room. If it got any further than that the chances of the boat keeping affoat at all were slim, indeed. This few minutes the engineer used in shoring up the bulkhead of the next compartment. The male emigrants who were not at the hand pumps were formed into bucket brigades, and set to work bailing out the boat.

A third hour passed. The engineers

(Continued on Third Page.)

BAS LEE RESIGNED?

A Rumor to This Effect in Circulation Last Night.

It was rumored in this city late last night that Consul General Lee has resigned

No information as to the correctness of the rumor could be obtained.

Nothing is known about it at the White House,

WILL PLEAD JUSTIFICATION., Plan of Defense in the Lattime

Tragedy Unfolded. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 12,-The c plete plan of the defense of Sheriff Martin and his deputies has been un folded. The presecution has fifty witnesses yet to call. This will occupy most of the next week. The motion

to take the case from the jury will be been heard in court, or in the newspa-pers, each defendant shall be given a public hearing. We shall prove com-

the American Liner St. Louis. In the dead of night, with the sea whipped and toward by a temporal the research by a temporal the zens had their houses barriended for fear of the strikers; that at West Ha-zelton the greatest forbearance was used; that at Lattimer the sheriff advanced 100 yards ahead of the depu-ties' line to meet the strikers, forty of whom dragged him into a ditch, while the others rushed at the deputies, brandishing clubs and stones, that two strikers, having got behind the depu-ties, waved the mbb on and fired the first shot wounding Deputy Emback; that the deputies had to run for the lives or stand and have their guns taken away from them and be shot with them or shoot; that in the excitement, some deputies lost their heads and fired oftener than they thought they

Attorney Scarlett, for the prosecu-tion, says a good case has been made out, as the act of one deputy is the act of all, and illegal killing has been

Miss Mary Kohler, who was a sar-vant girl at Lattimer, saw the begin-ning of the shooting and ran into the house. She said the people were afraid when they heard the strikers were coming and some of them left their homes and fled to the mountains. Other evidence given today was sim llar to that submitted heretofore.

FOR HIS MOTHER'S SAKE.

President McKinley Will Make a Postmaster's Position Sure.

Perry, O. T., Feb. 12.-It is a matter of some surprise in Oklahoma that the President has not sent to the Senate the nomination of G. A. Bledler, who was appointed postmaster of Ckinhoma City nearly a year ago.

The Commuttee on Postoffices and Post Roads refused to report the nomination favorably to the Sengte during the last session of Congress, but it was not reported adversely owing to the pressure which the President brought on cer

tain members of the committee. Senator Chandler, who led the fight against Biedler than, has not changed his views on the question of his confituation. The President has been made awate of this condition, and only the other day and the passengers who had seen them, too, speculated on what boat had them, too, speculated on what boat had them, too speculated on what boat had nomination to the Senate until the closintimated to a member of the House that

It is said that Mrs. McKinley, the President's mother, on her deathbed, asked the President to see to it that "good old Brother Biedler" was not distorbed in the position which he held as postmaster of Oklahoma City. So the probabilities vailed upon to withdraw his opposition to Biedler's confirmation, the nomination will never be sent to that body for confirmation, but will be made out at the adjournnent of each assion of Congress, and thu Biedler will be enabled to continue holding the office of postmaster duting the

remainder of this Administration. VON DER AHE IN JAIL.

Placed by Hfs "Kidnapers" Behind

Bars in Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Feb. 12. - Chris Von der Abe was sent to jail at 6 o'clock tonight.

Von der Abe and his attorneys had waited all day, either for some one to arrive from St. Louis to release Chris, or for them to send the money which is needed to square up the judgment picitast bim. Neither arrived, and Von der Abe stay in fail at least until Monday, when he thinks, the money will arrive.

There was some talk of appealing to the United States Supreme Court, but it was decided to pay the money and to depend upon the State of Missouri to demand the punishment of "dos dammed kid napers," as Thris calls them.

An Indiana G. A. R. Battalion Request His Removal.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 12.-The bat talion composed of representatives of the G. A. R. of this county adopted resolutions condemning Commissioner of Pensions Evans for his ruling that re jected applicants cannot renew their claims within a year, unless they present new evidence within ninety days. G. A. R. at Newport, Vermillion dutions calling on President McKinley to remove the c

Courthouse and Records Burned Dallas, Tex., Feb. 12 .- The free county courthouse, at Giddings, was burned last night, and only a small portion of the records was saved. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries, who wished to destroy indictments and evidence against criminals soon to come to trial

New Movement of the Heart,

Paris, Feb. 12.-Prof. Bouchard has liscovered a new movement of the heart by means of the Roentgen rays. It is a rhythmic dilation during respiration, and is not connected with the ordinary movements of the heart. It appears to arise from a diminution of the pressure in the interior of the thoracic cage dur ng inspiration.

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ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN

Our State Department Sends an Imperative Message.

REPLY IS RECEIVED

Minister Woodford Instructed to Say That a Disavowal of De Lome's Utterances Is Expected By This Government at Once-

gram in Answer to the Demand-Not Yet Translated, But Believed to Contain an Expression of Regret and Apology-Will Be Made

Judge Day Receives a Long Cable

An ultimatum was sent to the Spanish government yesterday, and it is believed a reply has already been received. The answer was not translated last night, but its contents will be made

known to-day. The foregoing paragraph contains in brief the developments of the past twenty-four hours in the De Lome in-

cident. The President, after a conference with Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, directed him to send an imperative dispatch to Gen. Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, to demand of Spain an immediate disavowat of the sentiments expressed in the notorious letter written by Dupuy de Lome. The cablegram was sent at once, and it was terse and to the point, and contained instructions to the minister

to make the earliest possible reply. This reply was received late last night and will be made public to-day The cablegram was sent to the home of Chief Clerk Michael, but arrived too late to be translated from cipher into English. It will make about 300 words, and while its contents are not known, it is believed to be an assurance from Gen. Woodford that the Spanish government expresses regret at the written utterances of Dupuy de Lome. This was particularly true of the reference to autonomy and reciprocity in the let-

The dispatch to Gen. Woodford set forth that the seventy-two hours that it is customary to give offending nations to make explanatory remarks had passed, and that further delay by the Spanish government would be construed as an acquiescence in the views of the late Spanish minister.

The action of the President in ordering this message sent is looked upon by the few persons made aware of it as an ultimatum to Spain, and that if Spain ignored it or did not properly disayow the Insulting letter a serious crisis would follow.

It was known to all who have followed the diplomatic controversy created by the letter of Dupuy de Lome that the President's patience was exwhen no word of regret or apology from Spain was placed before him yesterday morning.

He sent for Judge Day as soon as that official reached his office, and after a brief conference with him it was decided to send the imperative demand mentioned to Gen. Woodford. This action, it is said, is fully warranted by the contemptuous manner in which the Spanish government has acted in respect to this Government in the silence it has maintained concerning the insulting letter of the former Spanish minister. Authorities on diplomatic matters say that this indifference on the part of Spain is a greater insuit to this nation than the obnoxious letter was that the minister wrote, Spanish government, it is said, should have disavowed the sentiments of the letter immediately after being placed in possession of the information it contained, and should not have waited for any request on the part of the Ameri-

can Government for such a disavova! That Spain was brought to a proper consideration of the affair is undoubted, because of the dispatch received last night from Minister Woodford. It is believed that this dispatch contains a disavowal, and if it does not, and a proper explanation is not made the State Department will cable Gen. Woodford to come home, and all friendly intercourse will cease between the two

While the President feels keenly the uncalled for reflections cast upon him personally in the letter written by Dupuy de Lome, he feels much worse over the reference to autonomy and veciprocity, and the dispatch sent to Gen. Woodford was peremptory in the demand that Spain should disayow the sentiments of Dupuy de Lome in this respect.

The President feels that there show not be the faintest doubt as to the tentions of Spain in respect to autonmy and reciprocity, vital questions t Cuba, and he has firmly determined that the Spanish government simil make perfectly clear to the American people whether or not the sentiments expressed by Dupuy de Lome relative to these questions are the sentiments of the Spanish government.

The facts contained in the cablegram received last night will be made known to-day, and then, if it is learned that the Spanish government refuses to comply with the demands made by this government, an exciting issue will confront the people of America.

One of the most prominent men in the Senate yesterday said that the President should have recognized the letter of De Lome as an official expression, and the moment that individual admitted the authenticity of the letter, the President should have acted upon De Lome's admission that the war was a failure and that Spain could

(Continued on Third Page.)